

**A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES
BY SYRIA PRESIDENT BASHAR AL ASSAD IN NEWS
INTERVIEWS**



Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree of English Department In School of Teacher Training and
Education

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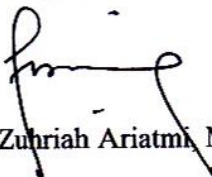
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A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES BY SYRIA PRESIDENT BASHAR AL ASSAD IN NEWS INTERVIEWS

Abstrak

Fokus pada penelitian ini adalah ungkapan perintah yang digunakan oleh Presiden Suriah, Bashar Al Assad pada beberapa artikel berita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan : (1) maksud atau tipe ungkapan perintah (2) arti secara tidak langsung ungkapan perintah dan (3) pelanggaran maksim prinsip percakapan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kalimat-kalimat ungkapan perintah yang digunakan Presiden Bashar Al Assad. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah metode dokumentasi. Data-data tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori dari Kreidler (1988) untuk menganalisis ungkapan perintah dan menganalisis arti secara tidak langsung serta maksim pelanggaran prinsip percakapan menggunakan teori Grice (1975) dan Levinson (2000). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan : (1) ada tiga tipe/maksud ungkapan perintah yang digunakan, commanding sebanyak 40.5%, requesting sebanyak 24.3% dan suggestion sebanyak 35.1% (2) ada tiga tipe arti secara tidak langsung yang digunakan, conventional implicature sebanyak 8.1%, generalized conversational implicature sebanyak 56.7% dan particularized conversational implicature sebanyak 18.9%. (3) ada empat maksim prinsip percakapan yang dilanggar, maxim of quality sebanyak 5.4%, maxim of quantity sebanyak 45.9%, maxim of relevance sebanyak 16.3% dan maxim of manner sebanyak 32.4%.

Kata kunci : ungkapan perintah, arti secara tidak langsung, maksim prinsip percakapan

Abstract

The focus of this research is the directive utterances that are used by President Bashar Al Assad in several of news article. This research aims to describe : (1) the intention of directive utterance (2) the implicature of the directive utterance (3) the violation maxim of cooperative principle. The data of this research are directive utterances used by President Bashar Al Assad. The technique of collecting data is documentation and observation methods. The data are analyzed by using Kreidler theory (1988), to analyze the implicature and the violation maxim of cooperative principle using theory of Grice (1975) and Levinson theory (2000). The result show that : (1) there are three types of directive utterance are used, commanding 40.5%, requesting 24.3%, and suggestion 35.1%. (2) there are three types of implicature are used, conventional implicature 8.1%, generalized conversational implicature 56.7% and particularized conversational implicature 18.9%. (3) there are four maxim violated of cooperative principle are used, maxim of quality 5.4%, maxim of quantity 45.9%, maxim of relevance 16.2% and maxim of manner 32.4%.

Key word : directive utterance, implicature, violation maxim.

1. INTRODUCTION

News is one of media that contains phenomena, fact or tragedy in a region or world that grab the attention of people. News can be delivered through television, radio, newspaper or online media that can be accessed easily by people in the world. News has a whole role in the life style because news can give many references about what happened in the world. News is also an information that is obtained by publication media to be followed up the issue by interview. Interview is an asking- answering by two or more people that concern or related to any issue. Interview has purpose to seek the fact or the problem factor that influenced the issue became a news.

Syria is one of Arab region countries that has oil production and against the terrorism recently. Since 2011, the conflict started from civil war, the citizen in Syria unsatisfied on Bashar Al Assad government. The citizen becomes a group and demonstrate to the government. The war is more complicated when several group want to defeat President Bashar Al Assad. The situation in Syria become uncontrolled because of the war, the town and infrastructure has been destroyed. The conflict involves some big countries such as US, Iran, Russia, Saudi Arabia. Many press published the issue based on several point of view because this conflict happened not only from one factor, so the conflict become a big news in the world.

The conflict in Syria grabs attention of the whole countries in the world because it does not only has effect to Syria but also influence the reconciliation and human rights in the world. The conflict in Syria recently is the world's problem to solve. Many informations about Syria conflict can be accessed online by internet.

One of the important informations comes from the President of Syria, who is responsible to handle his country in the conflict. As the President of Syria, Bashar Al Assad has high power to talk about the conflict. President Bashar Al Assad has a chance to explain to the world through press. By several news interview, President Bassar Al Assad has many utterances about the conflict, his struggle in the conflict and his strategy to handle or save his

country. The utterances of President Bashar Al Assad is important to people because he has prominent character in the conflict.

The conversation or interview between President Bashar Al Assad and the press contains many utterances, one of the utterances is directive utterances. Directives utterances is that kinds of speech act that speaker uses to get someone to do something (Levinson 1983:240). The writer focuses on directives utterances in this research because many directives utterances said by President Bashar Al Assad as person who has high power in this conflict to the press that can be analyzed. The conversation between President Bashar Al Assad and the Press is interesting to analyze because this news become important attention in the world and many utterances especially directives utterances said by President Bashar Al Assad that has indirect meaning. So writer thinks that several utterances by President Bassar Al Assad which contains indirect meaning need to be clarified by pragmatic analysis.

The study of pragmatics has arisen fairly recently in linguistics. Pragmatics focuses on the study of how utterances have meaning based on the context or situation. Morris (1938) in Levinson (1983:1) states that “pragmatics is the study of relation of sign to the interpreters”. Levinson (1983:9) also states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars. Pragmatics has many branch of subject. In the research the writer is interested in analyzing the directives utterances and the implicature of data.

This research attempts to analyze the directives utterances and implicature of the utterances by President Bashar Al Assad. The previous research written in thesis and journals concern on directives utterances, focused on speech act or implicature only. Some of thesis analyzed both of utterances and implicature but they concern on conventional implicature. Soleimani Yeganeh on his journal titled *An Analysis of Pragmatics competence in 2013 Presidential Election Candidates of Iran : Comparison of Speech Act with the poll outcomes* aimed to investigate the pragmatics competence in Iran 2013 presidential election candidates that concern on

speech act. Based on the previous research above, there are many variation in each research. The writer attempts to analyze the directives utterances and implicature of the utterances by President Bashar Al Assad. The writer try to make the variation between the analysis of directives utterances and the analysis of implicature of the utterances by President Bassar Al Assad. So the writer thinks that this research will complete the previous research.

Several kinds of the utterance of command, request and suggest are the focus of this study. So, the research would develop about the riches utterance of the directive utterance the tittle of the research that is **A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES BY SYRIA PRESIDENT BASSAR AL ASSAD IN NEWS INTERVIEW.**

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is qualitative research. This research focus to describe the intention of directive utterance, the implicature of directive utterance and the violation maxim of Grice cooperative principle used by President Bashar Al Assad. The object of the research is the directive utterances. The data of this research are the utterances performed by President Al Assad. The data source are the several of news article. In the collecting data, the researcher uses documentation method. The researcher has steps to analyze the data by describing the intention of directive utterances performed by President Bashar Al Assad by using Kreiler theory (1988) then describing the implicature and the violation maxim by Grice theory.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The result show the types of directive utterances, the implicature of the directive utterance and the violation maxim Grice cooperative principle. Kreidler (1998) divided directive utterance into three types, they are commanding, request and suggestion. The theory of implicature by Grice mentioned two of the types, conventional implicature and conversational implicature. The conversational implicature consist of generalized implicature and particularized implicature. Conversational implicature

happened when the participants used the maxims violation in their utterances. Based on Grice (1975), he divided cooperative principle into four maxims there are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. The result of data finding is presented in the table.

Table 1. Result of Data Finding

No		Each of Types	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Directive Utterances	Commanding	15	40,54 %
		Requesting	9	24,32 %
		Suggestion	13	35,14 %
	Amount		37	100%
2.	Implicature	Conventional	3	8,1%
		Generalized Conversational	21	56,7%
		Perticularized Conversational	7	18,9%
		No Implicature	6	16,2%
	Amount		37	100%
3.	Maxim Violated	Maxim of Quality	2	5,4 %
		Maxim of Quantity	17	45,9%
		Maxim of Relevance	6	16,2%
		Maxim of Manner	12	32,4%

Based on the finding, the researcher found 37 data that belongs to directive utterance. There are 40.5% of commanding, 24.3% of requesting and 35.1% of suggestion. The other analyze indicated the implicature that results 8.1% of conventional implicature, 56.7% of generalized conversational implicature, 18.9% of particularized conversational implicature and 16.2% of the data has no implicature. From the data of conversational implicature, the researcher finds the violation maxim that

result is 5.4% of maxim of quality, 45.9% of maxim quantity, 16.2% of maxim relevance and 32.4% of maxim of manner.

From the table above, the most of President Bashar Al Assad use of directive utterances is commanding and then suggestion. The lowest is requesting. To show his meaning, the table indicated that President Bashar Al Assad leans to use the generalized conversational implicature rather than others type of implicature. The results above also shows that maxim of quantity is the most maxim violated that used by President Assad (45.9%). The other maxim, they are maxim of manner (32.4%), maxim of relevance (16.2%) and maxim of quality (5.4%).

4. CONCLUSION

The writer makes a conclusion as the answer of objective of the study. From the analysis of all the data of directive utterance said by President, the researcher found that based on the theory of Kreidler found three types of directive utterance there are commanding, requesting and suggestion. The researcher also found three types of implicature based on Grice theory, they are conventional implicature, generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The researcher also found four violated maxims of Grice cooperative principle in this research there are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner.

In this point the researcher makes the conclusions based on the finding and discussion above. The conclusions as follows :

1) The intention of directive utterance

The researcher analyzed the directive utterance performed by President Bashar Al Assad in news article. Kreidler stated in theory that directive utterances divided into three types there are commanding, requesting and suggestion. Commanding is the act getting someone to do something. In this research found 15 data or 45.9% of commanding. Request is an expression of what the speaker want the addressee to do or return from doing. There are found 9 data or 24.3% of

request. Suggestion are the utterances we make to other persons to give our opinion as to what they should or should not do. There are 13 data or 35.1% of suggestion. Based on the description, the highest percentage is commanding then suggestion and the lowest is request.

2) The implicature

Based on the theory of Grice about implicature, this research found 37 data. There were conventional implicature 3 data or 8.1%, generalized conversational implicature 21 data or 56.7%, particularized conversational implicature 7 data or 18.9% and 6 data or 16.2% has no implicature. Based on the rank, the generalized implicature has the highest percentage that performed by President Bashar Al Assad. The particularized conversational implicature become the second rank and the lowest is conventional implicature.

3) The violation maxim of Grice cooperative principle

Based on the data that containing of types of conversational implicature in utterances used by President Bashar Al Assad. There were 2 data violation maxim of Quality (5.4%), maxim of Quantity 45.9% or 45.9 data, maxim of Relevance 16.2% or 6 data and maxim of manner 32.4% of 32 data. Based on the rank, the violation maxim of quantity has the highest percentage (45.9%) performed by President Bashar Al Assad in the news article. The second rank is maxim of manner then the maxim of relevance and the lowest rank is violation maxim of quality

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